

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Civil Service Bill Occupies the Time of the Senate Saturday.

Both Branches of Congress Take a Holiday Vacation Until January 3.

Provisions of Edmunds's Recent Bill Prohibiting Political Assessments.

Ex-Marshal Henry, in a Letter to the President, Pleads for "Simple Justice."

Miscellaneous News and Notes From the National Capital.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Special Dispatch to This Box.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, December 23.—After the morning hour the civil service bill came up.

Senator Garland said the cause of the verdict rendered by the people at the recent elections was not dissatisfaction with the management of the departments. It was that the country had become tired of wearing the harness of war in a time of peace. The country, like the man who had lain too long on one side, had grown sore and restless, and had turned over on the other side for relief. The senator from Ohio (Sherman) had said that republican defeat in that state resulted from a desire for free whiskey and opposition to the Sunday law, but the explanation did not account for the result of the elections in other states, in which it was electricity along the whole line that did it. The victory belonged not necessarily to the democratic party. The party that pulled itself in a position to bring the country back to a peace basis was one that the republicans would endorse. It might not be the republican party; it might not be a third party; it might not be the democratic party, though he thought the choice would fall upon that party if it conducted itself wisely.

Senator Logan said that during the rebellion, while several states claimed they were out of the union, many offices which would have belonged to those states were given to persons residing in Washington, many of them residents of the southern states, and he was opposed to any amendment which would turn out these incompetent clerks from places which had fallen to them, not by any fault of their own, but by the fault of the states to which the places under other circumstances would have belonged.

Senator Byrd said the bill had originated with members of the republican party, and he would not seek to deprive them of the credit of having at last been successful in the execution of abuses in the civil service, which the democrats had suffered under the republican party. The spoils system had flourished regardless of the protests and demands for justice. He recognized fully the evils of that system and did not desire to see the republican spoils system succeeded by democratic spoils. The law must be executed in the spirit in which it was intended as a measure of reforming existing abuses, making new tests for appointments to offices, and with that new test necessarily a new tenure.

Mr. Allison offered the amendment of which he gave notice the other day, and it was rejected, 18 to 25.

Senator Van Wyck's amendment, pending since yesterday, was agreed to, striking out the words "as far as practicable," so as to require that appointment of officers among the states and territories shall be made absolutely on the basis of population.

On motion of Senator Morgan the first section of the bill was amended so as to provide that there shall be three commissioners instead of five, and they shall hold no other official places under the United States.

Senator Voorhees offered an amendment, of which he gave notice the other day, providing that applicants for appointment as commissioners under the act shall be examined by a board of school teachers to ascertain their competency to prescribe rules for examination of other candidates for office. Rejected.

On motion of Senator Brown, the provision of the bill that "promotions shall be from the lower grades to the higher on the basis of merit and competition" was struck out.

Senator Hawley offered as three additional sections of his bill to prevent assessments for political purposes. After remarks by Senator Vest, the senate adjourned until Wednesday, with unanimous agreement that the bill shall be taken up after the morning business, debated under the ten minute rule, and finished that day.

THE HOUSE ADJOURNS.

The house, without transacting any business, adjourned at 12:50 until next Wednesday.

CAPITAL NOTES.

EDMUNDS'S POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

WASHINGTON, December 23.—The judiciary committee's bill to prohibit political assessments, reported by Edmunds to the senate, provides, first, that no person in the service of the government, whether legislative, executive or judicial, shall, directly or indirectly, solicit or receive, or be in any manner concerned in soliciting or receiving any assessment, subscription or contribution for any political purpose whatever, from any officer, clerk, or employee of the United States, or from any person receiving salary or compensation from moneys derived

from the treasury of the United States.

Second, that no person shall, in any room or building occupied in the discharge of official duties by any officers or employees of the United States mentioned in this act, solicit or receive any contribution of money or any other thing of value for any political purpose whatever.

Third, that no such officers or employees of the United States shall discharge or promote, or degrade or, or may propose to give or withhold, at any political election, or for giving or withholding or neglecting to make any contribution of money or other valuable thing for any political purpose.

Fourth, that no officer, clerk or person in the service of the United States shall give or hand over to any person in the service of the United States, or to any member of either house of congress, any money or other valuable thing, on account of or to be applied to promotion of any political object whatever.

Conviction of the violation of any provision of the act is made punishable by a fine not exceeding \$5,000, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or by both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court. The bill in conclusion provides to repeal section 6 of the act approved August 15th, 1876, entitled "An act making an appropriation for legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1877, and for other purposes," with the proviso, however, that "this repeal shall not affect prosecution and punishment of any offense committed against this act."

MARSHAL HENRY'S CASE.

The unpublished correspondence sent to the senate relating to the case of ex-Marshal Henry, has been made public. Marshal Henry, in the course of a lengthy letter to the president, says: "With a deep sense of injustice done me by the letters of Geo. Bliss and the attorney general recommending my removal, I respectfully and earnestly ask that you direct further inquiry to be made to determine the truth of the complaints made against me. I am confident that even a hasty investigation by any fair method will convince you I am accused wrongfully, and that more searching inquiry will show I am the victim of a great wrong, and that the attorney general has been misinformed. The complaints, although general in character, all do me the greatest injustice, and one—that I was responsible for much of the opposing sentiment to the case of the government—gave me the deepest pain. As to the complaint that I was reported to have said something in a newspaper, I desire to state first, what I have not said. I have not said I was removed because I was appointed by the late president. No one but a coward would get behind a tombstone for defense. I ask no clemency, charity nor favor, but that simple justice be done in my case. The attorney general has been misinformed, and imposed upon by designing men, and the weight of the great department used to crush me. All I ask is a speedy method of inquiry that fair minded men will approve. I have never said that 'the government had no case.' I invite the closest investigation into all complaints, and if granted will show that I have been persecuted beyond measure, and that I have suffered in silence the most wicked calumnies. It needs only a few hours' inquiry by any unprejudiced man or men to learn the truth or error of information received by the attorney general and expressed in his letter to you. I have been ready to resign any time when it was your pleasure to ask me. I made no fight for the office, as has been stated, but only for a fair method of inquiry. You, Mr. President, have also been accused in some of the newspapers with being faint-hearted in prosecution of all complaints, and I know it to be untrue. There is evidence to believe that the false statements come from the same men who were maligning me. While not complaining of your action in my case, I do invite the closest investigation into my official conduct.

Very respectfully,

C. C. HENRY.

This letter was referred to the attorney general, who, in reply, reiterates the charges before made against Henry, and says he merited the punishment he received. District Attorney Corbitt follows with a letter similar in tone, in which he seeks to fasten upon Marshal Henry the responsibility for the escape of Captain Fitzgerald and other prisoners.

A BILL FOR ADDITIONAL COURTS.

Senator Plumb called up the bill providing for holding terms of the United States district court at Wichita, Kansas. It was passed.

ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Department estimates for appropriation bills, in course of preparation by the house of representatives, are in amount as follows: For pensions, \$101,585,000; fortifications, \$1,000,000; navy, \$23,481,578; legislative, executive and judicial expense, \$21,840,170; District of Columbia, \$775,000. Pensions, fortifications and navy bills will be ready to report to the house immediately after New Year's day.

SATISFACTORILY ADJUSTED.

A contract has been signed by the secretary of public works of Mexico and the Tehuantepec railroad, satisfactorily adjusting the difficulties growing out of the action of Mexico in declaring the road's grant forfeited.

MEXICAN TREATY.

The state department has been officially notified that the Mexican government has decided to appoint commissioners to meet the commissioners of the United States for the purpose

of negotiating the commercial treaty between the two countries. As one of such commissioners the president of Mexico has selected Romero as Mexican minister to the United States. The commissioners are expected to meet in Washington early in January.

McCULLOUGH AND A CRANK.

The Eminent Actor Administers a Stinging Rebuke to a Minister.

Special Dispatch to This Box.

NEW HAVEN, December 24.—Last evening John McCullough played here in "Virginia." This evening he assumed a new role at his hotel and created more excitement than he did at the theatre last night. It seems that some uncomplimentary remarks relating to McCullough and the theatrical profession had reached his ears, supposed to have been uttered by Rev. F. S. Hyde, an Episcopalian clergyman. The tragedian laughed at the stories until told that Mrs. Augusta Foster, a member of his company, who had appeared as Sarva, had been subjected to indignities on account of the clergyman's remarks. Mrs. Foster, it seems, after taking her seat at the same table with Mr. Hyde, went to get her pocketbook, which she had left in her room. On her return she attempted to resume her seat, but the waiter placed her at another table. She inquired the reason why and was told that the clergyman objected to her presence. When McCullough entered the dining room he found Mrs. Foster in tears. He inquired the cause and on being informed went toward Rev. Mr. Hyde and in a voice that could be heard throughout the room said: "You have taken the liberty to use my name in public in an unwarranted manner; you have further cast a slur upon a lady member of my company, a lady whose character is above suspicion. If you are guilty of such an act as yours is unworthy of the profession you follow." Here McCullough became excited and raising his arm in a threatening attitude, continued in a voice so distant that it could be heard all over the room, "If it was not for the clothes you wear and which you so disdain, I would give you a personal chastisement that you would never forget. You are a miserable dog." McCullough said soon afterward that an apology had been made to him by a clergyman, who said that he affixed to McCullough, the lady or the dramatic profession was intended by him. The man apologized in such an abject manner to me," continued McCullough, "and asked me to apologize to Mrs. Foster, that I am forced to the charitable conclusion that he is a mild species of a crank. He is so utterly void of any principle that could protect him that I wish to say nothing. I assure you that I never was so uneasy in my life before, and you imagine my feelings when I say that I talked to him before a whole room full of respectable people in language that I would never allow any man to address to me without resenting it."

Failures.

Special Dispatch to This Box.

PHILADELPHIA, December 24.—James Smythe & Co., manufacturers of gingham and cotton goods, have been running two large mills in this city, one at 1933, Pine street, and the other, Berksville mills, Church and Oxford streets, Frankford. The announcement that their paper has gone to protest caused quite a stir among textile manufacturers. The firm composed of James D. Smythe, formerly a prominent brewer, and Wm. D. Oiler. Liabilities estimated between \$400,000 and \$500,000.

It is understood the firm will make assignment to Wm. Arnot. Speaking of their financial troubles, Smythe said it was due to unfortunate events of their business, incurring liabilities which the stringency of the money market and the depressed condition of the cotton trade prevented them meeting. Smythe says the firm will hold their mortgaged property to pay every dollar of its indebtedness if able. The firm employed over 900 hands, and a running capacity of \$1,000,000, and eighteen thousand spindles. They did a business of \$800,000,000 a year until present.

Burned to Death.

Special Dispatch to This Box.

CHICAGO, December 24.—A special from Brookings, Dakota, says: During the absence of Mr. Barker, of Estling, from home his wife left three children, aged six months, three years and five years respectively, in the house while she did work at the barn. It is thought the children, playing with coals, set fire to their clothes. Before Mr. Barker returned two of the little ones were charred corpses and in rescuing the baby, which afterwards died in her arms, the mother received burns which place her life in danger.

A Millionaire's Will.

Special Dispatch to This Box.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., December 24.—It is announced that the suit brought to break the will of the late Jos. C. Cooke, formerly of San Francisco, who died worth nearly \$1,000,000, has been settled. His brother, Albert R. Cooke, has been interviewed in behalf of his niece, an invalid daughter of Joseph, who receives under the proposed settlement an annuity of \$1,200. The supreme court has appointed a guardian ad litem pending further proceedings.

Members of the Press.

Special Dispatches to This Box.

CHICAGO, December 24.—The Press club, at a meeting to-day admitted Hon. Henry Watterson, of Louisville; A. J. Blacker, of Kansas City; and H. J. Philpot, of Des Moines, as non-resident members.

Disastrous Fire.

Special Dispatch to This Box.

CHICAGO, December 24.—The Inter-Oceanic Livestock, Iowa, special says a disastrous fire this morning destroyed \$30,000 worth of property, including the postoffice and the entire east portion of the town. Insurance, \$7,500.

THE OLD WORLD.

Ireland's Condition, as Summed Up by Davitt, one of Famine and Discontent.

The Enormous Rewards Offered for the Detection of Murderers in Ireland of no Avail.

The Langtry-Labouchere Affair Causing Much Criticism in London.

Forty-Five Socialists Sentenced to Terms Varying From Six Months to Two Years.

A Large Batch of News from all Parts of the Old World.

Special Dispatches to This Box.

THE LANGTRY SCANDAL.

LONDON, December 24.—The Langtry-Labouchere quarrel attracts much attention. Society papers are copying details from New York journals, even The Times publishing telegrams to the effect that Mrs. Langtry's social position in America has been affected. People here cannot understand the publicity given, holding that Mrs. Langtry's private life has nothing to do with her theatrical career. Weekly papers are now well started in the Langtry-Labouchere affair. The World judiciously confines itself to repeating substance of an evidently authentic interview with the latter lady. Vanity Fair enters into more elaborate details, describing the quarrel at length, and introducing a young man named Gebhardt to the notice of the British public in anything but a complimentary manner. The papers, as a rule, it may be said, treat Mrs. Langtry very charitably. I would not say that my friends in London have taken up such a vigorous line for her private circles, that there will be widows broken, I fear, before all is over.

DERBY'S ACCESSION.

LONDON, December 24.—Lord Derby's accession to the ministry is accepted at home and abroad as a fresh pledge against too energetic policy in Egypt. The English radicals criticize Lord Derby's declarations against the Egyptian cause, but a lapse of a week is sufficient to show that appointment has strengthened the ministry with the country generally. Chamberlain's speech in Ashton was obviously meant as counter-balance to Lord Derby's Manchester address. So far as concerns home topics Chamberlain is now for the first time making a reference to the political code which prohibits one cabinet minister from assailing another.

CRIMES IN IRELAND.

LONDON, December 24.—Even rewards of \$25,000 seem to be of little weight in Ireland in the detection of murderers. It has always been an article of Irish faith that blood money entails a curse from which there is no escape, and informers are learning that the globe has no hiding place for them. News is just received from Australia that Lanty Morrill, whom the government sent out there years ago, after he had given evidence in the case of the murder of a justice of the peace at Castle Rie, had been taken off there by a secret society. He was shot dead while crossing a farm.

Nothing has come, so far, of the Phoenix park or other rewards recently offered in Dublin. The belief is expressed, however, that the murderers of Lord Mountmorres will shortly be brought to justice. Mr. Davitt, who has been speaking in England, has taken occasion to inveigh bitterly against the reward system. According to him, he says, killed the land league, and it must be done away with, no matter who is responsible for it.

SEDITIOUS LIBEL.

DUBLIN, December 24.—A summons was served upon O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, requiring him to appear and answer to the charge of seditious libel. The witnesses in the Phoenix park murder case failed to identify Westgate.

FAILED TO IDENTIFY.

Patrick Egan has returned. STUDENTS SENTENCED. ROME, December 24.—Of the students arrested here and at Naples, in connection with riotous demonstrations, following upon the hanging of Overdunk, some have been discharged, and some sentenced to imprisonment of one and two months.

FAMINE AND DISCONTENT.

LONDON, December 24.—Davitt, in a speech at Wolverhampton, last evening, summed up the present condition of Ireland as one of famine, discontent and coercion. He considered the prevailing distress to be owing to the unjust system of the land laws, back rent, and discouragement in every form of trade revival. The remedy consisted in the turning of a great part of the grass lands into cultivation and the introduction of system to enable tenants to tide over the coming winter.

GAMBITTA BETTER.

PARIS, December 24.—Gambetta's condition is as satisfactory as could be expected. The pain is diminishing. The doctors no longer fear any complications. They believe he will soon be convalescent.

RELIEF FOR SUFFERERS.

LONDON, December 24.—A largely attended meeting was held here last night for the purpose of organizing a fund to relieve the distress in Ireland. Many telegrams and letters from clergymen, including Archbishop Crooke, were read, describing the outlook as gloomy and appalling, and stating that the people are on the verge of famine. Resolutions were passed urging the government to take steps to prevent people in Ireland from perishing for want of necessities.

ABSCONDED.

GENEVA, December 24.—Great consternation is caused in Bernese Oberland by the suspension of Interlaken Compline Escompte. The manager, a member of the Cantonal government, has absconded.

ZULULAND.

PITERS-MARTINSBURG, December 24.—The authorities are making great efforts to conceal the real objects of a military expedition to Zululand. Besides reinstating Cetewayo on his throne, troops will probably be employed in an effort to secure the annexation of a large tract in Zululand adjoining Natal.

BOXING CONTESTS.

LONDON, December 24.—A series of boxing contests, extending over three days, was organized by William Madden, of New York, who offered prizes amounting to £10,000 for the victor. The object of the competition was to ascertain who was really the best pugilist in England, with the view of making a match with America's best man, Mr. Mitchell, of Canningham, a middle weight, won.

VICTORY FOR THE MINISTRY.

MADRID, December 24.—In the chamber of deputies, the ministerial motion declaring against any change in the constitution of 1876 was adopted, 221 to 18. The cortes then adjourned to January 8th. The victory of the ministry is much commented upon in political circles. Only republicans voted against the motion, while the conservative members dynastic left abstained from voting, being unwilling to show their small numerical strength. The opinion was expressed that although the new party obtained greater success in political debates in the chamber of deputies than in the senate, the government has not been materially weakened, therefore no cabinet changes may be expected for the present.

CONGRATULATIONS.

ROME, December 24.—The pope today received the cardinals, who presented the customary congratulations. In replying to the address his holiness said: "The papacy is proclaimed to be the great moral force and the powers are reuniting their relations with it."

stating that the people are on the verge of famine. Resolutions were passed urging the government to take steps to prevent people in Ireland from perishing for want of necessities.

A Chicago Vigilance Committee.

Special Dispatch to This Box.

CHICAGO, December 23.—The city has become so infested with thieves, thugs and foot-pads and the police is so small and so incompetent as to afford practically no protection there is a serious talk among the prominent business men of organizing a protective or vigilance committee. The police records show that seventeen persons were assaulted and robbed in the streets and some of them dangerously injured since December 1st. Probably not more than one-third of the cases are reported to the police. Mr. Adams, a prominent lumberman, was the last person known to have been assailed. The lumbermen's Exchange has issued a proclamation saying, that in view of the inability of the city government to protect the lives and property of the citizens, and the urgent need of an action of some nature in that regard, they offer a reward of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of the parties who assaulted Mr. Adams. One paper says that life and property was safer in San Francisco prior to the organization of the famous vigilance committee than it is to-day in Chicago.

The Pacific Robbery.

CHICAGO, December 23.—In an editorial under the caption of the "Pacific railroad robbery," the Tribune says: Since the road was put in operation there has been a plundering and robbing of the public with a remorselessness that would shame a gang of Bedonkians commanding a route over a desert. The tolls demanded from freight and passengers over the roads from Omaha to San Francisco are now and have been for many years fifty per cent greater than would be tolerated in any other part of the civilized world where the government or its officers are not sharers of the plunder, and in referring to the debate on roads in congress it says: "We are surprised that in the whole house of 293 members there was not one man with courage and patriotism enough to apply the law and facts of the cause of the fifty four millions of people and in their behalf demand that the Pacific railroad robbery here henceforth be reduced fifty per cent."

Accident on the Wabash.

Special Dispatch to This Box.

ST. LOUIS, December 24.—News has reached here to-day that the east-bound passenger train, which left here at 6:40 last night, on the Wabash road, collided with an engine and caboose from Decatur, Illinois, on the curve one and a half miles from Carthage, between 8 and 9 o'clock. Both engines were knocked off the track and George Silaboe, engineer of the passenger train, and Hank Dresser, conductor of the engine and caboose, were killed. Captain Hyde and Ed Bramble were dashed against the postal boxes in the mail car and severely hurt. Several passengers are reported somewhat injured, and one or two of the train were wounded, but their names are not known. The cause of the accident was either confusion or loss of orders. Dresser and Silaboe lived at Decatur, their bodies being taken there this afternoon.

Irish Immigration.

Special Dispatch to This Box.

BOSTON, December 24.—Major Gaskell, of Dublin, one of the government commissioners on emigration, has been interviewed by a Herald reporter on the subject of Irish immigration. This desire to emigrate was caused by the inadequacy of the crops. Mr. Gaskell went to inquire into the state laws which bear on immigration, and see what arrangements exist for the reception of emigrants. The object of the British government is not to send these people out against their will nor to stimulate emigration, but help those who are determined to go but do not possess means.

Gotham Notes.

Special Dispatch to This Box.

NEW YORK, December 24.—It was rumored to-night that Oscar Wilde was robbed by bunco steers. Oscar denied the story. Malgra, the wrestler, was arrested to-night by a detective. The charge was not made public. Concert saloons, who gave "sacred concerts" to-night, were arrested under the penal code, and a few saloon-keepers arrested.

Training Ship Cruelty.

Special Dispatch to This Box.

BOSTON, December 24.—A dispatch from Newport states that an investigation is expected of the managers of the training ship Portsmouth. The boys complain bitterly of the treatment on the European cruise. One hundred deserted during the ship's stay in this port.

The "Passion Play."

NEW YORK, December 23.—A number of distinguished clergymen and lawyers met in the manager's office this afternoon to protest against the production of the "Passion Play" in this city. They were present by invitation of the mayor, who was desirous of hearing what they had to say in opposition to the proposed exhibition. After a free interchange of views a further hearing was adjourned until Tuesday.

Forged Bonds.

Special Dispatch to This Box.

CHICAGO, December 24.—The Inter-Oceanic's Clinton (Ill.) special says: The forged railroad bonds of De Witt county, in circulation to the amount of \$2,000, have already been presented and rejected. The bogus bonds were signed "J. McCall, county clerk." The genuine are signed by Lounsbury.

Small Pox.

Special Dispatch to This Box.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., December 24.—The whaling bark Hercules has arrived and had ten cases of small pox on board. Three died.

CHRISTMAS CRIME.

The Cashier of the Pennsylvania State Treasury Murdered in His Room.

A Chicago Burglar Killed by a Pal in a Quarrel Over the Spoils.

Lawlessness Abroad in the Indian Territory Among Indians and Outlaws.

Reports of Other Crises and Criminals All Over the Land.

Special Dispatch to This Box.

MURDERER OF A CASHIER.

PITTSBURGH, December 24.—The Commercial-Gazette's Norristown special says: Shortly before 10 o'clock this morning Captain A. C. Nutt, cashier of the Pennsylvania state treasury, was shot in his room in the Jennings hotel and killed by N. L. Dukes, a well known member of the Fayette county bar and member elect of the state legislature. Captain Nutt had just returned from Harrisburg to spend the holidays with his family, and left home with his nephew, Breckenridge, stating that he had some business at the hotel with Dukes. On his way there he told that he had received some infamous letters from Dukes, and wanted to have an understanding with him. The two men went to the hotel and Nutt started up to Duke's room. Breckenridge followed, but stopped on the stairs to speak to the hotel proprietor's son, named Feathers. While conversing, shooting was heard in the room, and both ran up to separate the combatants, who were found on the floor clutched in a terrible struggle. Breckenridge and Feathers succeeded in parting them, when Dukes drew a revolver, and said "you came in here to whip me, and so I will shoot," at the same time firing. The ball took effect just below Nutt's left eye, penetrating his brain and killing him instantly. Dukes then quietly walked down the stairs, where he was arrested as stated. The affair has created intense excitement, but what was in the letter, or motive which led to the murder is still a mystery.

A TRAIN ROBBER CAUGHT.

ST. LOUIS, December 24.—A dispatch from Dallas, Texas, says: S. H. Sanders, claiming to be from Evening Shade, Arkansas, was arrested in Dallas yesterday on suspicion of belonging to a gang of train robbers and highwaymen. Eight pistols, two pairs of brass knuckles and a huge bowie knife were taken from his pockets.

A TROUBLE IN THE TERRITORY.

A dispatch from Muskogee, Indian territory, says: A company of Okmulgee militia captured three of Spickee's men at a negro cabin, ten miles from Muskogee yesterday morning, and disarmed them. The report says Spickee has crossed the Arkansas with some 200 men, and that lawless acts are being committed by both parties.

A Small Band of Creek Militia.

A small band of Creek militia captured some whiskey at Enfield, and contrary to orders got drunk on it. Then they went to the house of Jim Bean, where a quarrel ensued, and Bean shot and killed one of the Indians. The whole nation is said to be overrun by small bands of Creek militia.

GRAND FOLKS, DECEMBER 24.—Geo.

Colby, a clerk in Barton's shoe store, East Grand Forks, shot Jas. Saunders, a farmer living six miles north. Saunders bought a pair of shoes in the store and a dispute arose about making change, when a fight ensued, friends of Saunders taking part. All parties were slightly under the influence of liquor, and Colby claims that the shooting was in self defense. The ball penetrated the bowels. Physicians say that he cannot live. Colby waived an examination and gave bonds in \$1,000 for appearance before the grand jury.

BURGULAR KILLED.

Bohannan Novy, a worthless Bohemian criminal, was shot dead in the vicinity of DeKoven street by an unknown person. The police theory is that Novy, in company with his brother Theodore and other burglars, entered 126 DeKoven street, got into a dispute over a division Theodore killed Bohannan. Theodore and companions were arrested.

TEXAS TERRORS.

GALVESTON, December 24.—The New Honey Grove special says: At Ladonia, Tex., this morning, Wm. Vaughan mortally wounded two brothers named Boone, great-grandsons of Daniel Boone, of Kentucky, from a difficulty that grew out of some little dispute about potatoes. One hundred men are in pursuit of the murderer.

FATALLY WOUNDED.

ST. PAUL, December 24.—E. A. Newton was shot and probably fatally wounded at Wahpeton, Dak., yesterday by James Nash. The shooting occurred in the court room just as Newton had pleaded not guilty to ravishing Nash's 16-year-old daughter, who had been employed by Newton as a domestic.

Accident on the Rail.

Special Dispatch to This Box.

CLEVELAND, December 24.—A Leader reports that in consequence of an error by the telegraph operator a freight train on the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio railroad collided late last night between Kennedy and Randall's stations. Both locomotives and a dozen or more cars were wrecked. The train conductor, standing in the caboose, was thrown against the store with such force that his skull was crushed and almost instantly killed. The road was blocked twelve hours.